

FISHING CONDITIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
(From the Czech, Československý Rybar)

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- a) The article does not give an explanation of the nature of the Czechoslovak State Domains as such, but rather describes the activities and increased ~~work~~ production at specific carp- and duck-breeding stations, including Nove Hradky in southern Bohemia, Lake Karolinsky Dolni, Lake Slovak, Lake Karolinsky Horni, and Lake Kacak, all of which presumably are located on state domains [i.e. state-owned property, including game preserves, etc.]
- b) The following are the main points of the Five-Year Plan for the fishing industry:
 1. The supplementary plan for the artificial breeding of fish calls for production to be increased to 12,000,000 eggs of ordinary trout. The plan also calls for an increased production of ordinary gray-trout eggs.
 2. All fishing organizations are to set for themselves a supplementary plan, which will stress the increased production of young pike-perch, pike, and roach in all hatcheries. The plan will include improved control, the establishment of reservations, restricted fishing, better detection of contaminated water, purification of water, etc.
 3. The plan calls for the detection of water polluted by industrial wastes.
 4. The above-mentioned tasks are to be planned at joint sessions of river-worker associations, and an official must be put in charge of each individual job.
 5. Every job included in the plan must be dated, and the number of hours necessary [for its fulfillment] must be recorded. A work crew selected from the membership [of the river-worker associations] must be

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established for the execution of each job.

c) Some of the fish-ponds in Slovakia have been preserved from previous centuries and are now being exploited. These will be fully repaired. There are other pond sites in Slovakia which will not be restored because railroad lines and roads run over them.

The great drought of 1947 was very detrimental to Slovak rivers and ponds, as these became dry and hence in need of restoration. In 1948 the government took steps to repair reservoirs and ponds, so that a maximum amount of water could be accumulated in Slovakia and another catastrophe caused by a possible drought averted.

d) The sheatfish cannot be caught using flies for bait because it lives in deep waters. In the spring it can be caught most successfully using eelpout, which must be kept 20-30 centimeters from the bottom of the river. From 1 June to 15 July they can be caught using earthworms, leeches, and mudfish for bait; from the end of July to the end of August using mole crickets, earthworms, leeches, shellfish, and dried blood, ~~while~~ in muddy water using fish, frogs, and speckled frogs, and from 1 September to the first frosts using fish, large frogs, mice, rats, and lampreys. A .80 imitation [i.e. synthetic] or linen line is used for catching sheatfish. Sheatfish are not solitary, but swim in schools.

The article does not make any mention of sheatfish production, and gives only isolated references as to where they have been caught. It lists the Mali Dunaj, Bodrog, and Tisa rivers as some of the places where sheatfish have been caught.

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